

*A. Tripp*

# MICHIGAN



# FARMER,

## AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

JACKSON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1843.

NUMBER 20.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,  
IS PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY BY  
B. B. T. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS:

One Dollar per annum,—payable in advance.

The Farmer is offered to Agents and clubs at the following low rates:—Six Copies for \$5; Ten copies for \$7; Fourteen copies for \$10; Twenty copies for \$15, and Thirty copies for \$20.—Subscriptions to commence at the beginning or middle of the volume, and no subscription received for less than six months.

All letters ordering the paper, &c. must be free or post-paid. Subscription money, if handed to a post master, can be forwarded free of expense, according to the decision of the P. M. General.

### Directions for the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, &c.

[We copy the following valuable information from the new Catalogue of Wm. R. Prince & Co., proprietors of the justly celebrated "Linnae Botanic Garden and Nurseries," at Flushing, N. Y. The subject will be concluded in our next.—ED.]

We will commence by stating that all affection of mystery by Horticulturalists is mere chicanery. The operations of nature are uniform in the vegetable kingdom as in all her other works, and it only requires the exercise of a moderate portion of common sense to comprehend her course.

**Transplanting.**—Spring is the season when we enjoy the most pleasure in rural pursuits, and it therefore has been adopted as the most general for transplantation. The fall however is much to be preferred, as it allows the ground to become settled during winter and the roots start afresh at the first opening of spring. In regard however to those Fruits obtained from warmer latitudes, it is necessary for us to consult climate, and we have therefore come to the following conclusion. In localities south of New York, the fall is preferable for *all trees*—north of New York, the fall is preferable only for the Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other trees of northern latitudes, and the spring is to be preferred for the Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, and Almond.

In planting, make the holes large, say 2 1/2 feet square and the same depth; place the surface mould aside by itself, and cast away the poisonous bottom mould as useless; mix with the surface mould a portion of other rich mould and about four shovels full of well rotted manure to each tree; then spread a few inches of this compost at the bottom—place the tree—fill in till the roots are covered and tread it well; then fill up the rest without

trending, as it must be left loose to receive the rains; after thus planted, water each tree well and occasionally afterwards if the weather proves dry.

In regard to distance Apples should be planted in orchards at a distance of 30 feet, Pears and Cherries, 20 to 25 feet, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds and Plums, 10 feet.

**Culture.**—As a general rule orchards should be kept in a cultivated state and receive occasional manuring, and their produce will always be in proportion to such attention. That manure which is decomposed and has lost its heat is to be preferred, and this should be most plentifully distributed in the immediate vicinity of each tree.

The *pruning of trees* in open culture is necessary to a certain extent, but far less so than often practiced. Nature, as a general rule, produces no greater development than she is capable of sustaining. All that is so called for, therefore, is the occasional thinning out of those branches which are so close as to prevent the sun from fully penetrating, or that might by friction injure each other.

### SOIL, &c.

For the Apple, rich strong loamy lands are the most appropriate, and as the roots are more horizontal than perpendicular, it does not require so deep a soil as the Pear. In fact the Apple will succeed in any soil, except a quicksand or a cold clay, if the ground is kept under cultivation and manured. Those soils that possess a very considerable degree of humidity, but are not absolutely wet, suit the Apple very well, whereas they would be destructive to the Pear.

The *Pear* flourishes most on a deep rich soil that is comparatively light and porous, so as to allow a free filtration, and through which its perpendicular roots can easily penetrate.—Cold, compact clay, and wet soils do not suit, and in such the growth is feeble and the trees short lived.

The *Peach* succeeds best in a rich light sandy loam, but will conform itself to almost any soil that is friable and kept in a cultivated state. The crops of fruit will be always in ratio to the attention given to culture and to the appropriate manurings, which should on no account be neglected.

The *Nectarine*, *Apricot*, and *Almond*, require a precisely similar soil and culture as prescribed for the *Peach*. The *Nectarine* is equally hardy, and the two latter nearly as much so.

The *Plum* adapts itself readily to almost any soil and situation, and will flourish anywhere except in a clay, marshy, or very sandy location. A rich friable soil is however to be preferred, and where not so, it should be made so by culture.

The *Grape* requires a deep friable soil, and an exposure in accordance to the class to which it belongs, the foreign varieties alone requiring a particularly warm location. No fruit will admit of such plentiful manurings as this, provided it be properly applied, the produce of fruit will be thereby immensely increased, and those who say the development produced is in wood without fruit are in a state of ignorance. Decomposed vegetables or animal manures, and above all the blood of cattle from the butcher's stall, plentifully and frequently mingled with the earth at a short distance from the main stalk of the vine, will cause a degree of vigor and productiveness that will astonish all who have not witnessed their effects. In regard to pruning, the American varieties simply require such thinning out during the winter, as is necessary to prevent the branches injuring each other by contact, and the removal of such weak spurs as are immature and imperfect; but no fear should be indulged that the vine if in a good soil, is not capable of maturing its fruit on any extent of branches it may naturally produce, as among the most productive vines found in Carolina, there are many instances where a single vine covers an acre. Summer pruning is only called for in locations where the vines are confined in too narrow limits and then but very partially, as any considerable pruning will cause the fruit to turn black and fall off; and even cutting off the leaves will prevent the maturity of the fruit as they are the conductors of the essential nutriment from the atmosphere to the fruit and to the whole plant. The foreign varieties being natives of a much milder climate require considerable pruning, and but a moderate proportion of the vigorous shoots should be allowed to remain, it being necessary in this case to substitute skill and artificial culture in order to remedy the inappropriateness of climate. The most delicate foreign varieties do not succeed in this latitude except under glass, but in that way they ripen well and are exceedingly productive.

I hate long stories and short ears of corn,  
A costly farm-house, and a shabby barn:  
More ears than pigs, no books, but many guns,  
Sore toes, tight boots, old debts, and paper duns.

From the American Agriculturist.

#### New Varieties of Wheat.

An intelligent, close, and accurate attention to the crops in the field, would enable our farmers to introduce many new and valuable varieties of grain into general use. It is a perfectly well-settled fact in botany, that many of the products which are the objects of careful cultivation on our farms, have been so much improved from their natural condition, as to bear but the slightest resemblance to the original. Our immense drum-head cabbage, and all the other varieties, have sprung from an inconsiderable weed, the colewort, (*brassica oleracea*), hardly as large as one's hand; and the whole circle of varieties of our apples, from the tiny, yet delicate flyer and lady apple, to the golden pippen, and pound royal, derive their patronage from the sour, hard, diminutive crab, which is but little larger than a green persimmon, and almost as acid.

Nearly all the articles we raise, have been improved from their natural condition in the quantity and quality of their growth, and many of them so much, as to bear but the slightest resemblance to their uncultivated ancestry. Indeed, some of the most common and necessary of our products have been so long under an artificial management, that we do not even know the source whence they have been derived. Among these, wheat is one of the most important. It has been the object of cultivation at least as far back as some of the earliest records of sacred and profane history extend, and as the specimens of our cultivated varieties are nowhere found in a wild state, it is obvious that its original is among the hitherto undiscovered seeds of nature. Without intending to provoke, or under any circumstances, to be led into controversy on the subject, I would suggest that its true and ultimate original is *chess*. I have scarcely glanced at the chess controversy that has raged so furiously for some years past, and have no personal experience in the matter; but the fact, which rests on some of the most unexceptionable testimony, that the same root has produced stalks both of wheat and chess; nay further, that the same stalk has produced heads of wheat and chess at the same time, would seem to settle the matter, if further evidence were wanting, in addition to the mass of proof, that chess has, in numerous instances, been produced from wheat sown, when from its being thrown out by frost, or partially destroyed from other causes, its usual supply of nourishment has been withheld. That chess should produce chess, is a most natural conclusion if the above suggestion be admitted; for when once thrown back to its original, we must infer from every botanical principle, that years of the closest attention, and most careful cultivation, would be required to bring it back to its present perfect form and character.

But my only purpose at the present moment, is to urge the more general observance of what has long been practiced by the most skillful agriculturists. Numerous instances are given of the production of new varieties by the accidental mixing of others, and the observing farmer will not fail to notice this

new visitor in his fields, and carefully preserve, and thoroughly test its peculiar merits. The greater part of our best varieties of wheat have been accidentally produced, and the merit of their discoverers consists solely in their vigilant detection, careful culture, and general introduction. Several heads, or even a single head, has sometimes been discovered in a whole field, which, by its superior growth, fulness, weight, and perfection, has laid the foundation of the most valuable varieties.—Thus we have the Hepetown, a valuable Scotch wheat, propagated by Mr. Sheriff; the Chevalier, first detected by the Rev. Mr. Chevalier, in a field of wheat in England; the Wheatland red, first produced from other varieties by General Harmon of our State; and the Dyock oat, produced in Scotland. A similar attention on the part of farmers, may be instrumental in the introduction of numerous other kinds, equally, or even more valuable and productive.

In observing the character of new varieties, the closest attention should be given to every feature of the grain, and its superiority fairly and fully tested before adopting it as an acknowledged improvement. It must be such, as on particular soils, will, under all ordinary circumstances of general cultivation, for a long series of years, give the greatest value of products for the same expense of cultivation.

1st. The general hardiness of the plant, and its capability of resisting the besetting evils of this grain, the Hessian fly; throwing out by frost and winter-killing; rust or mildew; such it is claimed, is the Mediterranean.

2d. A good, strong, upright stalk, with just enough of straw for the object and no more.

3d. No beard is desirable; a head well filled and heavy, and retaining the grain as long after it is fit to cut as possible.

4th. A predisposition to till well.

5th. A plump, full berry, capable of yielding a large quantity of white flour, with a large proportion of gluten, and as little bran as possible. Such is not the Mediterranean, and of course, its advantages, and every farmer is to decide according to his own circumstances whether he will cultivate it or not. On our finest wheat-lands, it would not be grown at all, while many may be compelled to take it or go without wheat altogether.

It is possible that skill and attention in mixing would produce some new kinds of great value. The necessity of occasionally introducing new varieties, is at once seen from the fact, that such as are the best adapted to any soil, climate, or position, are frequently giving out, and their place must be supplied with other kinds, or great loss, and perhaps a total destruction of the crops must ensue.

The importance of the improvement of our wheat crop, in an economical and national point of view, would, at a glance, hardly be credited. Suppose, that by universal attention throughout the United States to the most obvious, simple, and generally acknowledged rules for its improvement, the total crop should be augmented 25 per cent, (and it could be increased nearly 50 per cent, with

comparatively little additional expense,) we should have an increase over the estimated crop of 1842, of more than 25,562,000 bushels. The advantages to result from the most intelligent and persevering attention to this crop, therefore, will commend itself at once to every reflecting mind. R. L. ALLEN.

Buffalo, June 25, 1843.

#### Improvement of Corn, Wheat, &c.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of showing you a couple of stalks of corn, each containing seven perfect ears. They were taken from a field of twenty-five acres, on the farm of Gen. T. M. Forman, of Cecil county, Md., and were a fair sample of the crop. General Forman informed me that he had, many years ago, adopted the plan of selecting his seed corn from the stalks that have the greatest number of perfect ears; and that by continuing this practice, he has brought his corn to the high quality represented by the specimens alluded to. This has been uniformly the result with all who have preservingly practiced his plan.

A word or two on the utility of attending to such things by our farmers. The wonder is that every body does not do it, and the only reason I can suggest for its not being done, is, that the people are not generally aware, that all kinds of plants may be improved by careful attention to breeding, just as much as animals are.

"But," I shall be asked, "how are we to improve our corn, wheat, &c., by cross breeding?"

Wheat, rye, and oats may all be treated alike—and the process given for one, will answer for all. Take several good kinds of wheat, bald headed and bearded, blue stem, purple stem, red and white, five or six kinds in all; mix them together thoroughly, and sow the parcel in some good soil, at a considerable distance from any other wheat lot, and select the best heads, those that are largest, best filled, and that contain the best grains, on the most robust stalks, and keep the seed for another year's sowing. The next year at harvest, make the same selection for seed. Continue this course for two or three years, and then you will find you will have a wonderfully improved variety of wheat. But to keep the quality of this new wheat up to its standard, and even to continue the improvement, you ought always to select a quantity for the succeeding year's sowing in the same way. This is not as troublesome as at first sight it appears to be. A half bushel or a bushel of seed wheat may easily be selected in this way in a few hours—hours that possibly might not have been devoted to as profitable employment.

The cross breeding of corn requires a little more trouble. You have an excellent kind of corn, but it is late in maturing, and has rather a large cob. Select some other kind of corn that ripens as early as you desire, and has the right sized cob. Plant your late kind as early in the spring as you can, in every alternate hill, leaving the other hills vacant. At a later period, say 20 to 30 days later, (according to the difference between the two kinds,) the

plant the vacant hills with the early corn.—The place of the experiment should be remote from any other corn-field. Cultivate both in the usual way, until you observe the tassels of the early kind beginning to push. Then carefully cut out all the tassels of this early kind—do nothing to the late kind. Watch carefully and cut out all tassels as they appear from this kind. When the corn is ripe, select all the good ears of the early kind for the next year's planting. Plant this selected seed in the usual way the second year, and when ripe, select the best ears of the earliest ripening.—You will find in these ears a variety of grains in shape and color. Select those that suit you. All the grains will produce a small cob and early corn; but some of the grain on the cobs may be small and inferior like the original parent; therefore on this, the third year, select the grains. Generally this third planting will establish the variety; but the better way is to continue to select your seed every year. You may now select seed with a view of increasing the number of ears to the stalk; but take care to avoid selecting small ears simply because there are many on the stalk. If you find a stalk with three full-sized ears, it is better to take them than those from a stalk with four small ones.

By these means, corn is susceptible of almost any degree of improvement and change of character; and I am fully satisfied that there is no one branch of agriculture that would so well pay for the labor and attention required.

**THE WHEAT PRODUCED IN SOME OF THE STATES.**—The six New England States, with an area of about 61,307 square miles, most of it densely settled, having a population of 2,243,822 inhabitants, produced only 2,014,120 bushels of wheat, whilst Michigan, with about an equal area in both peninsulas, but with not much over one-third of the lower peninsula, or about 15,000 square miles in the southern part of the State sparsely settled, having only a population of 212,267 in 1840, produced in 1839, as much as 2,157,108 bushels of wheat, or more than all the New England States together; seven-eighths of what was raised in the three most northern States, viz.:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont—and over two-fifths of the whole in Maine alone.—*Selected.*

**POLL EVIL.**—This disease, says the Southern Planter, has generally been considered incurable, but Mr. Samuel Terrill, of Carolina, an old gentleman of the highest respectability, called at our office a few days since, to say that he had an unsailing remedy in the little evergreen, commonly called the ground ivy. The leaf is gathered and dried before the fire until it can be pounded, when a table spoonful is mixed with an equal quantity of slackened lime, the swelling having been laid open to the bone, the mixture is laid on the wound and kept to its place by a bandage. Mr. Terrill says that he has used it himself, and that he has known it frequently used by others, and that in no instance has the first application failed to effect a cure.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### For the Michigan Farmer.

"If lowly roof, with competence, be thine,  
O covet not the splendor of the great!  
Does not the glorious sun, upon thy cot,  
As brightly as on regal palace shine?"

How quick has been the transition of long sunny summer days, to cheerless, faded winter. How dark the thickened clouds that hover as evil spectres round the deep concave vault, reminding us that dreariness, as well as sunshine, must ever attend our steps. And how necessary, then, that the mind be strengthened against the evil hour. Woman was not made to flutter as the gaudy butterfly, with no aim or object but to shine in the giddy throng—for she who is most favored spends comparatively but few of her hours in society. Then if, during those passed alone, the mind has nothing but the common gossip of the day—a compliment intended to deceive, and an insult to the understanding, or, if innocent in itself, spoken by lips so used to flatter that any thing like candor would sit ungracefully upon them—to busy itself about, poor indeed must be the entertainment; for this, as a pleasing dream, will pass away, and sober truth tell to every candid mind, that it must be useful if it would be happy. This we may do, be our situation what it may. There are many cares which burthen perhaps an over-indulgent mother, and weigh upon her spirits, which we, as dutiful children, might relieve. Perhaps we have brothers and sisters younger than ourselves, whose little intelligent parts are beginning to expand—to grasp for knowledge—and there is no person's example or admonition that will be so soon heeded as a beloved sister.

I can picture no scene so beautiful as now on these long winter evenings, when the frugal meal is over, and the cloth removed, to see the table spread with useful and entertaining books and papers—a place assigned to each little inmate of the family, with an elder sister, in all the gentleness and affection of her nature, pointing out the evening's lesson. The body has just been feasting, and now the mind, which is of far greater importance, may take its feast. Watch the varying countenance of each, as they sit poring over the interesting page. Now a smile curls the lip of one, as something ludicrous presents itself. Another, how his dark eye kindles—involuntarily he starts almost from his seat, as he identifies himself with the lauded hero; his hand moves to give the deadly blow. Oh, the glories of war! where fame shall render his bloody deeds immortal. But in his wild enthusiasm, reflection lives not—only the bright side is visible: the sanguine flood, the gaping wound, the painful groan, the lifeless bodies, and the wild anguish of bereaved parents, wives and children, present not themselves. But see, on the opposite side of the table sits one whose eyes are glistening; now the tears gush forth. Her sensibilities are too much awakened; she lays down the book: "Oh, sister, do select another for me; that story is too sorrowful; I cannot finish it to-night."—The attention of each awakened, the illusion is broken. One laughs that "sis" should

weep at a simple story; another wonders that she is not all transport. But the event has caused a general sensation, so it is sometime before all can resume their former quiet.

Now, all this time father and mother sit watching with delight the growing intellect of each young "hopeful," while old Grand-ma is quietly seated in an "old arm chair," in the corner, plying her knitting needles with untiring assiduity. *AROZINA.*

*Jackson Co., Nov. 1843.*

### Female Education.

Females ought to receive a substantial common school education, after which those who evinced a genius for any of the fine arts, and their own time and parents means would allow, it would certainly be commendable to indulge them in it; but this by no means to be allowed to interfere with the study of more useful branches.

The branch of education most useful for a woman is, housewifery; the best means of infantile instruction, and the care of infants in their infancy.

Respecting housewifery, she ought to be taught it in all its various branches, not omitting the most concerns of a well ordered family. When the pupil has to fill an opulent situation, a knowledge of these branches will enable her effectually to superintend the affairs of her household, and prevent her from being the dupe of her hirelings; and will therefore be of service at times of the greatest prosperity. But should adversity overtake her, (and in this country, and in these times, none are beyond its reach,) this part of the education, despised by many as it is, may be the means of saving herself and her family from destruction.—*Selected.*

**TO PREVENT THE TASTE OF TURNIPS IN BUTTER.**—Let the vessel which receives the milk be kept constantly clean and well scalded with boiling water. When the milk is brought into the dairy, with every eight quarts mix one quart of boiling water, and then put it up to stand for cream. Giving salt freely with turnips has a tendency to prevent their imparting any taste to the milk. The best and most convenient method is to feed cows with turnips after milking at morning and night, as they will not affect the milk unfavorably when fed to cows long before milking.—*Selected.*

**TO PREVENT EARTHEN WARE FROM CRACKING.**—It is good plan to put new earthen ware into cold water, and let it heat gradually until it boils—then cool again. Brown earthen ware, in particular may be toughened in this way. A handful of rye or wheat bran thrown in while it is boiling, will preserve the glazing, so that it will not be destroyed by acids or salt.

**PRESERVING CHEESE.**—For the benefit of the cheese-making sisterhood, please to insert the following recipe, to prevent new-made cheese becoming fly-blown and maggoty: Take common garden peppers, and let them be well dried and pulverized, then simmered in bacon fat thirty or forty minutes. Strain the fat off through a thin cloth, and it will be fit for use.—*Selected.*

## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1843.

## JACKSON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this Society will be held at the Court House, in the village of Jackson, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of December, instant—at 10 o'clock, A. M.

It is desirable that every officer and member of the Society should be present at this meeting, as important business is to be transacted. And each and every farmer in Jackson County is earnestly requested to attend—unite with the Society—and thus aid in advancing the cause of Improvement.

JAMES VIDETO, Pres't.

D. D. T. MOORE, Sec'y.  
December 1, 1843.

URGENTLY would we solicit the farmers of Jackson County to respond to the above notice, by an attendance at the meeting therein mentioned. If they wish to surpass, or even equal, their brethren in other counties, they should make proper exertions to do so. The Washtenaw Co. Agricultural Society, at its late annual meeting, resolved to have a Plowing Match, a Dinner, Band of Music, &c., at their next Fair. Cannot the Society in this county do as much? Is there not sufficient enterprise among the farmers of Jackson County, to induce them to enter spiritedly into this matter—to join the Society, and use their influence toward accomplishing the important objects of its organization?

The success and usefulness of the Society must depend entirely upon the interest which the farmers manifest in the matter; and the farmers of Jackson county should not permit the greatest and best interest of the County and State to retrograde, for the want of their cordial co-operation. It is therefore confidently hoped that the meeting will be fully attended.

Our readers will perceive that the present number of the Farmer does not contain the usual variety, or quantity, of original matter. We have endeavored to make amends, however, by a judicious use of the *scissors*—as will be seen by reference to the numerous articles which we copy from some of the ablest agricultural journals in America.

WE wish to obtain a small work, entitled "Bee-Breeding in the West,"—published at Cincinnati, in 1841. If any of our friends, in this vicinity, have said book, we should be glad to purchase, loan or borrow the same.

## Portable Grist Mill.

THE Albany Argus publishes the subjoined account of a new mill which was exhibited at the late fair of the American Institute, in New York. If the mill here described will actually perform what is alledged, the benefit it will bestow upon the farming interests of the country, is beyond calculation. In many sections of Michigan, Indiana, and other portions of the western country, this *Portable Grist Mill* would be of immense service—and we hope it will soon be introduced into the "Great and Growing West." Its value may be conceived, when it is remembered that, in many new settlements, the inhabitants are obliged to travel from *thirty* to *sixty* miles in order to get their grain converted into flour. It is but a few years since the citizens of Jackson were obliged to go forty miles, thro' an almost impassable forest, to reach a grist mill; and those who have done this, can realize the importance of the invention below described, and the great benefit that may be derived from it, by new settlements:

"Amid thousands of articles which are beautiful, elegant and useful, distinctions would be invidious. In truth, it would be almost impossible to particularize. Yet, among those we were enabled to examine, we marked one which, if it works as well as appearances indicate, will be deemed one of the most important improvements of the age. We allude to the Portable Flouring Mill, made at Bridgeport, Conn. It embraces one run of stone, and is turned by horse power, and the inventor will warrant that it will make as good flour as the best mills at Rochester. One of these portable mills, the cost of which is only \$110, with the use of two horses, will turn off 27 barrels of flour a day. Another, the cost of which is the trifle of \$60, will turn off 13 barrels a day. The construction is simple, and the machinery easily kept in order.

When the vast prairies of the great West become studded with farms and settlements, an invention of this kind will be almost priceless. There, water power is wanting; but this *desideratum* will supply the means of manufacturing flour as cheaply at their very door, and we should think, with far more economy, than by the use of water privileges. It is well known that ordinary grist mills cost from \$2,000 to \$3,000; but one of these at a cost of \$110, would subserve the purposes of half the customers of an ordinary grist mill. It is also so portable, only weighing from 400 to 1000 pounds, that every farmer could grind his own flour on his own premises, with as much convenience as he can now thresh his wheat.

We would not have alluded to this invention, did we not believe it calculated, if it fully warrants the assurances of the inventor, to be as extensively useful to the farmers in the northern, and particularly to the millions of people in the western states, as the famous cotton gin has been to the planters of the southern states."

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Fruit Blossoms Destroyed by Frost.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last number, I observed an article on the above topic, with an inquiry for some preventive against fruit blossoms being killed by the winter. My remedy would be this:—after the snow has fallen to the depth of six inches or more, to tread it down firm, as far from the tree as the roots extend; then cart on leached ashes, if to be had, if not, muck from the swamp; tread it down, throw on more snow, and tread down as before; and by so doing you will stop the flow of sap until such time as the weather is suitable for the growth of the buds.

My opinion is that most of our Peach blossoms are killed in the month of March—the weather being generally warm the first of the month, and cold the latter part. If I am correct, we then need something around trees, to keep them in a cold latitude until we pass that month.

I would also recommend throwing leached ashes around Peach and Plum trees, to prevent the worm from working in the roots.

E. D. LAY.

Ypsilanti Nursery, Nov. 20, 1843.

THE National Intelligencer has the following description of a simple invention by Dr. McWilliams, of that city, for gathering fruit:

The "Fruit Gatherer" is an instrument designed and well adapted for plucking fruit from the tree where it cannot be reached by hand. The fruit is gathered from all the branches without the slightest injury to either the tree or fruit, and in the most delicate manner. It plucks off all sizes of fruit, from a cherry to the largest apple. It is easy of construction or repair, and the expense trifling. A lady or gentleman in their orchard or garden, may select such fruit as is wished and obtain it without disturbing that adjacent.—This instrument accomplishes perfectly well what has frequently been attempted both in Europe and this country in vain.

INDIGO.—This plant grows to perfection in Louisiana, and particularly in this and the adjoining parishes. A few days since in our perambulations, our attention was drawn towards a fine field of the Indigo Plant, which belongs to Antonio Vela, Esq. It is of the height of four or five feet, and presents a good healthy appearance. This is, we believe, a more profitable crop to the planter than either cotton, sugar or rice. There are several plantations in the State, particularly in and about this latitude, where the plant is cultivated, and appears to grow very well. We are pleased to find that this valuable product (in preference to cotton) begins to engage the attention of some of our planters.—*Star of Assumption*, August 19.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM.—Beat up the whole of a fresh egg in a basin and then pour boiling tea over it gradually to prevent its curdling.—In flavor and richness this preparation closely resembles cream.

## The Farmer's Coat of Arms.

At the Agricultural Fair, the other day, at Lansingburg, N. Y., an exhibition was made, of what seemed appropriately termed "THE FARMER'S COAT OF ARMS." It was a pyramidal structure, twenty-three feet in length, and seventeen in height, in which were tastefully arranged, almost every instrument used by the farmer, from the spade to the threshing machine—from the grain cradle, and the plough, to the churn, and the hay-knife. Well chosen mottoes, inculcating wholesome sentiments, were suspended from various parts of the edifice; and near the centre was observed a miniature engraving, dedicating to William P. Van Rensselaer, Esq., President of the Society, this "FARMER'S COAT OF ARMS," composed of machines and implements, for increasing the fertility of the soil and the productiveness of human labor, by his obedient servant, Alexander Walsh.

**RAILROAD CHURN.**—A gentleman in Georgia intends as soon as the Georgia railroad is completed to the State Road, to establish a milk market in Cass county, where the new milk will be put into large tin cans, containing about forty gallons each, to be made with spring bottoms, and ingeniously contrived paddles or arms within, so that the simple jarring or motion of the cans will perform the process of churning; and new milk ere it reaches its place of destination, will be converted into fresh butter and butter milk. The cans will run from Cass to the city of Charleston in 18 hours; thus the citizens will receive an ample supply of the best fresh butter, daily, at a reduced price, made from sweet milk, brought near 400 miles, all within 24 hours from the time it is taken from the cow. This is a novel mode of making butter, and should it be successful, milk cans will be suspended to all the railroads in the country. Who doubts the ingenuity of Americans? Truly, this is "a great country."—*True Sun.*

**IF YOU WANT YOUR POTATOES DUG, BRING 'EM ON!**—The New York Evening Post says that a plough, to dig potatoes, attracted much attention at the recent Fair in that city. It is the invention of a young man of Schenectady, and is represented to be capable of digging in a complete and clean manner 6 acres per day, or say 1500 to 2000 bushels with the same ease a single hand with a hoe will dig 50 bushels a day. The importance of this machine may be known, when it is considered that the potato crop is of more value than the wheat crop of the U. States.

The American Poultry Book says the Duck is rather a warlike bird, and awkward and clumsy as he appears, is more than a match for the stoutest Cock in the poultry yard. The Goose is a quiet, inoffensive bird, and lives to a great age—if he is not killed. There are authenticated statements to the effect that they live to be 70 or 80 years old.

## Hemp.

Some of the British Colonial papers are recommending the culture of hemp in the North American provinces. The St. John Herald says:

This plant is undoubtedly one of the most profitable productions the earth furnishes in northern climates, and as a staple product for the colonies, its cultivation deserves the serious consideration of the agriculturist. In the remote parts of Russia the farmer affords his hemp at so cheap a rate, as to allow of a transportation of many hundred miles by land to St. Petersburg, Archangel, and other ports, and from thence (after the duty and charges are paid) some hundred leagues to the southern parts of Europe. This being duly considered by the provincial farmers, it will be a means of convincing them that notwithstanding the supposed difference in the price of labor, they may produce hemp with profit, since it may be transported to market with a light charge, free of duty, and vendible for cash, at more than seven times the price it would cost at the place of its growth in Russia. Should it be said the Russian farmer gets but little for his labor, it will then follow that the provincialist must grow rich by his, and we doubt not that a few years experience would convince him thereof.

**WATER FOR CATTLE.**—Every farmer should provide a good supply of pure water for his stock, where they can have convenient access to it, if possible to do this without great expense; the water should be in the barn yard, that all animals can partake of it when they please, and save the loss of manure consequent on their traveling some distance for water, besides the liability of the weak to be injured by the strong, or to be deprived of the privilege of drinking, after traveling for that purpose.

With a good well and pump at or near the yard, or where the water can be readily carried in a trough to the yard, water can be supplied with less trouble than by going a distance to shovel out water and get cattle to it in stormy and blustering days; besides the cattle will be much better accommodated, and a great saving of manure will be made.—*Boston Cultivator.*

**POTATO CROP.**—A gentleman from the Rock river country informs us that nearly one half of the potatoe crop will be lost in that region, through the neglect of the farmers, in suffering them to remain in the ground until they were injured by the frost. This is inexcusable. No crop pays better, and none is more neglected. Potatoes have sold in this market, for the year past, at an average of one half as much per bushel, as wheat, and what farmer would allow one-half his wheat crop to go to decay, by inattention to gather it when ripe?—*Milwaukee Courier.*

A MAN of wit once said, rightly enough: 'He who finds a good son-in-law, gains a good son—he who finds a bad one, loses a daughter.'

## SUMMARY.

It is said that a clock has been invented in New York which requires winding up only once in twelve months. What next?

THE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK has appointed the 14th of this month to be set apart as a day of "prayer, praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the numerous and unmerited blessings of the year."

Two children have been born in Lexington Indiana, with the breastbones united the whole length.

**THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE LOST.**—The Millerites have relinquished the idea of sending missionaries to Europe, because "the time is too limited." Besides, "Europe has been faithfully warned for the last ten years, of the coming of the glorious Bridegroom about this time." So says the Millerite paper called the Signs of the Times.

**GERMANY.** is said, has 1200 miles of railroad, and in three years will have twice that extent.

**HEIGHT OF CLOUDS.**—Owing to its rarefaction, the air beyond a certain height is incapable of sustaining clouds. The principal masses of clouds are sustained in the air at a height between 4500 and 7600 feet, the average being rather more than a mile.

**STRAWBERRIES AND WINE.**—One fruit grower in Cincinnati, J. E. Mottier, raised the past season 5000 quarts of strawberries, and it was estimated this fall that he would make 4000 gallons of wine from American grapes, which sell at \$1 per gallon.

**SINGULAR.**—The Independent, published at Macon, Miss., states that on cutting open the liver of a cow slaughtered in Noxubee county a few days since, it was found to contain some two dozen living *leeches*, varying from an inch and a half to half an inch in length.

**INDIA RUBBER.**—At the factory on Mill river, near Springfield, Mass., they manufacture out of this article mail bags for the post office department, hammocks and buckets for the national ships, and cartridge cases, for naval use. One of these hammocks will contain a sailor's clothes, and in case of shipwreck, will serve as his "life preserver" in water. The cartridge cases, when filled with powder, are air tight, and preserve the contents from accidental fire or sparks, and from water or dampness. Great quantities of all these articles are making for the government.

**GREEN AND DRY WOOD.**—A cord of wood, whilst green, is said to contain 1443 lbs. of water, which would make one hogshead and two barrels. Let every farmer who hauls wood to market, remember that when he transports it green, he is carrying that weight and quantity of water on his load, which, if he had suffered his wood to remain after it was cut till it was suitably seasoned, he might save from the burden of his oxen or horses, or pile upon the top of it three fourths of a cord of seasoned pine, and yet have no heavier load than the green cord alone weighed.—*Maine Cultivator.*

## SELECTIONS.

## Hints to Farmers.

Great profits in agriculture can result only from great improvements of the soil.

Great improvements of the soil can result only from unremitting industry. The chief study of every farmer should be what is useful, and what is useless expense, in relation to his art. The discrimination between these is the master key of the farmers' prosperity. The first should be incurred with a freedom little short of profusion. The last should be shunned, as the sailor shuns the rocks, where are seen the wreck of the hopes of preceding mariners.

Liberality in providing utensils, is the saving of both time and labor. The more perfect his instruments, the more profitable are they.

So also is it with his working cattle and his stock. The most perfect in their kinds are ever the most profitable.

Liberality, in good barns and warm shelters, is the source of health, strength, and comfort to animals; causes them to thrive on less food, and secures from damage all sorts of crops.

Liberality also, in the provision of food for domestic animals, is the source of flesh, muscle and manure.

Liberality to the earth, in seed, culture and compost, is the source of its bounty.

Thus it is in agriculture, as in every part of creation; a wise and Paternal Providence has inseparably connected our duty with our happiness.

In cultivating the earth, the condition of man's success is his industry upon it.

In raising domestic animals, the condition of his success is, kindness and benevolence to them.

In making the productiveness of the earth, depend upon the diligence and wisdom of the cultivator, the Universal Father has inseparably connected the fertility of his creation with the strongest intellectual inducements and the highest moral motives.

In putting the brutal world under his dominion, he has placed the happiness of which their nature is susceptible, under the strong guarantee of man's interest.

Instead, therefore of repining at his lot, let the cultivator of the ground consider his as among the highest and happiest of all human destinies, since in relation to the earth he is the instrument of Heaven's bounty; and in relation to the inferior orders of creation, the almonor of Providence.

**THE PHILOSOPHER'S STONE, OR SOMETHING NEAR IT.**—In farming, if you would out-do your neighbor, use two shovels full of manure, where he uses but one. In diplomacy, be right, and then never yield. In war, bring more force upon the key of your enemy's position than he can resist. In love, kiss twice to your rival's once, and if she is very pretty, three times. **UNCLE JACOB.**

**WISDOM.**—Wisdom is better without an inheritance, than an inheritance without wisdom.

## Farmers' Clubs.

Of the various methods that have been adopted to awaken inquiry among farmers, promote investigation, furnish the means of interchange of thought, and create social harmony and good feeling, few have been more successful than the associations known by the name of farmers' clubs. What the agricultural society is to the county, these are in many respects to the neighborhood; and the good results, wherever they have been instituted and sustained, are not less apparent.—The effect of such associations does not so much depend on the numbers, as on the spirit, zeal and intelligence of the members, although where the right feeling prevails, the more these combine the better. There are few agricultural neighborhoods where a dozen men cannot be found willing to meet once a month to compare opinions, and communicate the results of their experience and observations. Even half a dozen, if they are men of the right stamp, will make the meetings of such a club most interesting and instructive. Such meetings are the places to discuss and settle all points of a practical character in agriculture; soils, their qualities, and the crops best adapted to each kind; agricultural implements and their improvements, new theories, and their rationality or practical bearing; questions connected with agricultural reading or education; in short, every thing belonging to the farm, the orchard or the garden, will be found a suitable and fruitful topic of remark. Such a club should possess an agricultural library, supported by the contributions of each associate, and open to every member; the books and periodicals to be subject to such regulations as to afford security against loss. The best foreign as well as domestic works on agriculture and its kindred sciences, might always be found, and all the most valuable of our periodicals useful to the farmer placed on file for reading or for reference. To each individual the expense would be far less than if his labors for information were alone and unaided, and the mutual advantages decidedly greater.

Another of the benefits resulting from such an association would, or might be, the formation of an agricultural museum, embracing specimens of the various soils cultivated by the members, or any of those remarkable for their fertility or otherwise; specimens to illustrate the geological character of the district, and show the bearing this science has on agriculture; specimens of the various kinds of grain and cultivated plants, whether remarkable for size, novelty, or their valuable qualities; fruits, roots, &c., according to the season; together with all such matters as are calculated to interest and instruct such a body of men; the whole as far as possible, to be preserved for the benefit of all. We have merely thrown out these few hints, in the hope that some of our spirited farming neighborhoods may be induced to further develop them and reduce them to practice. Wherever, in Europe or in this country, this or kindred plans have been adopted, the results have been most happy, and the cause of agriculture has received a decided impulse.—*Albany Cultivator.*

## Silk Convention.

We are happy to inform our readers, that the Convention of Silk Growers and Manufacturers was held in this, (New York) city, according to appointment, and continued two days. It was well attended by delegates from all parts of the Union, and much valuable information has been elicited, showing not only that this highly important branch of industry can be easily established among us, but also that fair profits may be realized from pursuing it. In addition to the important verbal information communicated at this convention, upward of one hundred letters were received, giving the personal experience of the writers in growing and manufacturing silk. All this information will be embodied in a report, and soon published. We had no idea of the amount of cocoons made at the west. The superiority of open feeding we think is triumphantly established by the communications of this convention.—*Am. Agriculturalist.*

**DEATH FROM DISEASED POTATOES.**—The Utica (N. Y.) Gazette, notices the appearance, in that neighborhood, of a singular disease among the potatoes, which has already destroyed thousands of bushels. The kind called pink-eyes are almost universally affected.—The disease first manifests itself by a black spot on the surface of the potato, which rapidly spreads until the whole root becomes soft and worthless. Many farmers have lost their entire crops; the disease in many cases destroying the roots while in the ground, and in others, the potatoes having been carefully stored in the cellar; apparently free from disease and sound, in a few weeks were thrown away utterly lost. Some, as soon as they saw the symptoms appear, in order to save as much as possible, commenced feeding them to their hogs, and in two instances where this course was pursued, it resulted not only in the loss of their potatoes, but also of the hogs; one man losing his whole stock—15 in number, and another 4 out of 6, which ate of the affected food. If such animals are so easily destroyed by feeding on such potatoes, are they not dangerous food for man? Cannot some agriculturist give a satisfactory account of this singular disease, and suggest some plan for preventing its return?—*N. Y. Sun.*

**SINGULAR, IF TRUE**—An exchange says, that on one of the principal thoroughfares across the Green Mountains in Vermont, in ascending you pass three public houses, the first of which is kept by Mr. *Chaseum*, the second by Mr. *Ketchum*, and the third by Mr. *Killum*. In descending on the other side of the Mountain, you pass three other taverns; one kept by Mr. *Lord*, one by Mr. *Angell*, and one by Mr. *Devil*. If there is any thing in names, we doubt if the traveller would, like Paul, when he came in sight of "the Three Taverns," thank God and take courage.—*Olive Branch.*

An eastern editor asks his subscribers to pay up, that he may play a similar joke upon his creditors! We make the like request.

## Butter.

Butter has been sold exceedingly low in the markets. One reason is it cannot be kept sweet. All perishable produce varies much in price. Lemons and oranges are sold from one to six cents each, according to abundance or scarcity in the market. But grain or salt, or other goods that may be kept from year to year, never vary so much in price. If butter should be so made that it may be kept sweet, we should not find the price varying so much at different seasons of the year.

Some practice scalding the cream before churning, but we have not yet seen trials enough of this to warrant a conclusion. The Highland Society find that sweet milk and cream cannot be churned to butter. We have always supposed it could not—yet we hear much said about keeping the cream sweet till churning time!

Cream undergoes a chemical change on churning, and it is well known that sour cream will make good butter. We would not encourage a practice of keeping cream in unclean vessels, but we would have our dairy women know wherein consists the danger in manufacturing butter. It is the management of it after the chemical change has taken place. It is in suffering that part of the cream which the butter would be rid of on churning, to remain with it to putrify.

No subsequent change will take place in pure butter sooner than in pure fat or tallow. We render these pure by scalding and entirely separating all impurities. If we will do as much for butter, after churning, we may keep it as long as we keep tallow. This has been tried, and butter has been kept a long time without salting.

We see that the Scotch wash their butter as well as work it to separate the buttermilk. Strong prejudices are here entertained against washing, but we have found the benefits of it in our dairy. Several gallons should be dashed in, successfully, till the water ceases to be colored; then the labor of working out what remains will be light.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

**EXTEMPORARY MILK.**—The London *Lancet* says that "a Russian chemist has found out a method of insuring a supply of milk extemporaneously." He evaporates newly drawn milk, at a gentle heat, until it is converted into a fine powder, which is kept in closely stopped bottles; and affords good milk on being mixed with water, even after a considerable lapse of time.

**EARLY EDUCATION.**—Lord Brougham says: "If a child is neglected until six years of age, no subsequent education can recover it. If to this age he is in ignorance and dissipation, in baseness and brutality, in that vacuity of mind which such habits create, it is vain to try to reclaim it by teaching it reading and writing. You may teach it what you choose afterwards, but if you have not prevented the formation of bad habits, you will teach it in vain."

**COTTON.**—Cotton is the product of the *Gossypium herbaceum*, an Oriental plant, now cultivated in most parts of the world, which possesses a sufficiently warm climate. It grows in pods, forming a light, woolly investment to the seeds; and seems intended by Nature to assist in their dispersion by the winds. The fibers of cotton are extremely fine, delicate, and flexible. When examined by the microscope, they are found flat like a ribbon, with a border like a hem on each side. Their direction is not straight, but contorted; so that the locks can be extended or drawn out without doing violence to the fibres.—These properties render cotton peculiarly adapted for the operations of machinery, and have given employment to a vast amount of manufacturing skill and industry, both in Great Britain and this Country.

Cotton after being gathered, is cleansed from the seeds by a machine called a *gin*, of which there are two kinds. The *roller gin*, consists essentially of two small cylinders revolving in contact, or nearly so, with each other. The cotton is drawn between these rollers, while the seeds, being too large to pass, are left behind, and fall out on one side. The *saw gin*, invented by Mr. Whitney, is intended for those sorts of cotton, the seeds of which adhere too strongly to be separated by the former method. It consists of a receiver, having one side covered with strong parallel wires, placed like those of a cage, and about an eighth of an inch apart. Between these wires enter an equal number of circular saws, revolving on a common axis.—The teeth of these saws entangle the cotton and draw it out through the grating of wires, while the seeds are prevented by their size from passing. The cotton thus extricated is swept off from the teeth of the saws by a revolving cylindrical brush; and the seeds fall out at the bottom of the receiver.

YOUNG MAN, let "industry, integrity and perseverance" be your motto.

## FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

THE members of the Kalamazoo Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified, that the following assessments have been made by the directors, on all notes in force on the following days, to wit:

|                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| January 1st, 1843 | 1 1-2 per cent. |
| February 20th "   | 2 " "           |
| March 22nd "      | 1-2 " "         |
| April 11th "      | 1-2 " "         |
| May 1st "         | 1 " "           |
| Sept. 1st "       | 1 " "           |

Making 7 per cent. Said per cent to be cast on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any previous endorsements, and to be paid on or before the first day of November next either at the office of the Company, or to a duly authorized agent who will be furnished with the roll under the seal of the company.

All who neglect to pay their assessments are referred to Section 2nd of Article 2nd of the By Laws attached to each policy, for the consequences.

It is confidently expected that the members will be prepared to pay their assessments PROMPTLY, as by so doing, the company can relieve themselves of their present indebtedness, and increase their future usefulness.—Should any one neglect or refuse to pay when called upon, suits will be INSTITUTED for the amount of the premium notes, with in all cases will be collected.

Office of the K. M. Ins. Co.

Kalamazoo, Sep. 25, 1843.

A. T. BROUTY, Sec'y.

BANK NOTE TABLE.  
CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

|                      |                    |                      |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Michigan</b>      | Pur. Relief N      | 12 1-2 dis           |
| P. & M. B'k,         | Eric Relief Notes, | 20 dis               |
| B'k of St. Clair,    | par                |                      |
| Mich. Insurance Co.  | par                |                      |
| Oakland County b'k   | —                  |                      |
| River Raisin b'k,    | par                |                      |
| Mar. b'k Jack. es    | broke              |                      |
| Bank of Michigan     | 75 dis             |                      |
| State Script,        | 10 dis             |                      |
| <b>Ohio.</b>         |                    |                      |
| Specie paying b'k's  | 1 dis              |                      |
| B'k of Cincinnati    | broke              |                      |
| Chillicothe,         | 10 dis             |                      |
| Cleveland,           | 55 dis             |                      |
| Com. Bank Sejona     | 50 dis             |                      |
| Lake Erie            | 30 dis             |                      |
| Far's B'k, Canton    | 60 dis             |                      |
| Granville,           | 90 dis             |                      |
| Hamilton,            | 50 dis             |                      |
| Lancaster,           | 50 dis             |                      |
| Mr. & Trader's Cin.  | 15 dis             |                      |
| Manhattan,           | 90 dis             |                      |
| Miami Exp. Co.       | 75 dis             |                      |
| Urbana B'king Co.    | 75 dis             |                      |
| <b>Indiana.</b>      |                    |                      |
| St. b'k & Branches,  | 3 dis              |                      |
| State Script,        | 50 dis             |                      |
| <b>Illinoi.</b>      |                    |                      |
| State Bank,          | 65 dis             |                      |
| Shawnee Town,        | 65 dis             |                      |
| <b>Kentucky.</b>     |                    |                      |
| All good Banks       | 4 dis              | All 2 to 3 dis       |
| <b>Pennsylvania.</b> |                    |                      |
| Specie paying,       | 1 dis              | Wisconsin.           |
| Erie,                | 6 dis              | Frie and Marine Insu |
|                      |                    | rance Co. Checks,    |
|                      |                    | 4 dis                |

## YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti.

Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

## 1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.  
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.) DETROIT:

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same.

Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware house of SACKETT & EVELYT. Jackson.

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843

RESELL Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DIX & GRUAN, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Peas, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herbs Grass. Also: Mangold Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Rutabaga Turnip &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the

MISSOURI SEED STORE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## The Farmer.

Full master of the liberal soil he treads,  
With none to tithe, to crop, to third his beds  
Of ripe-growing fruit or yellow grain—  
He knows what freedom is; undulled of pain  
Looks on the sun, and on the wheatfield looks,  
Each glad and golden in the other's view;  
Or, on the meadow listening to the sky  
That bids its grasses thrive with starry dew.

## Education.

Every body should have his head, his heart, and his hand educated; let this truth never be forgotten.

By the proper education of the head, he will be taught what is good, and what is evil; what is wise and what is foolish; what is right and what is wrong. By the proper education of his heart, he will be taught to love what is good, wise and right; and to hate what is evil, foolish and wrong; and by the proper education of his hand, he will be enabled to supply his wants—to add to his comforts, and to assist those that are around him.

The highest objects of a good education are to reverence and obey God, and to love and serve mankind; everything that helps us in attaining these objects is of great value, and everything that hinders us is, comparatively, worthless. When wisdom reigns in the head and love in the heart, the hand is ever ready to do good; order and peace smile around, and sin and sorrow are almost unknown.

**DOMESTIC LIFE.**—All the virtues of domestic life are lessons which are taught in the Christian school. It is like the sun, who, though he regulates and leads on the year, dispensing life and light to all the planetary worlds, yet disdains not to cherish and beautify the flower which opens its bosom to his beam: so the Christian religion, though chiefly intended to teach us the knowledge of salvation, and be our guide to happiness on high, yet also regulates our conversation in the world, extends its benign influence to every circle of society, and peculiarity diffuseth its blessed fruits in the paths of domestic life.—*Selected.*

**OSTENTATION NOT HAPPINESS.**—The remark has often been made that all nations that have reached the highest point of civilization, may from that hour assume for their motto—“*To seem rather than to be.*” And whenever and wherever we see ostentation substituted for happiness, profession for friendship, formality for religion, pedantry for learning, buffoonery for wit, artifice for nature, and hypocrisy for everything—these are the signs of the times which he that runs may read, and which will enable the philosopher to date the commencement of national decay, from the consummation of national refinement.

NEVER trust a married man with a secret who loves his wife; for he will tell her—and she will tell her sister—and her sister will tell any body and every body.

**YOUNG MEN, HELP YOURSELVES.**—“Providence,” we are told, “helps them who helps themselves.” A true proverb, and worthy to be stamped on every heart. Passing on through life you will find many a stream that will cross your path—but don’t sit down and mourn. If you can’t wade across, throw in stones to stand upon, or bring forth a dead tree from the forest, and you will soon make a bridge and be safe on the opposite side.—To-day you are opposed in your project.—Don’t stop—don’t go back—meet the opposer—persevere, and you can hardly fail of conquering. If you fail in business, come out from under the toad-stool of despondency, and *try again*. Zounds! if you do not help yourselves and persevere, you will do nothing. If you would be anything, you must first resolve to “triumph over your accidents.”—“Faint heart never won a fair lady,” nor made any other desirable conquest in worldly matters. And observation will convince you that, though Fortune is said to dispense her favors indiscriminately, they are generally the *most successful* who are the *most worthy*.

**TREES.**—The Maine Farmer speaks of a benevolent gentleman, who, although a bachelor and resident in a city, and without grounds of his own, has for several years adhered to a generous resolution to set out at least one tree every year. The house in which he passed his earliest years is already shaded with ornamental trees, and on his visits to this home of his fathers he has the exquisite satisfaction of sitting under the shade and plucking the fruit of trees which he has been instrumental in planting; and of seeing the village church surrounded by a thrifty growth springing up under a kindred influence.

This is an example worth imitating. Why should not all our churches and school houses be sheltered in winter and shaded and cooled in summer by trees in their neighborhood? Why will not young men of taste and benevolent fore-thought bethink themselves how much pleasure they will enjoy, and how much more prepare for future generations of children and men, by rendering beautiful the vicinity of the village school, with trees and grass plots and play grounds? Whenever a schoolhouse is to be rebuilt, let some one see to it that it be in a situation which will allow of these delightful and health-giving accompaniments.

**NATURAL CURIOSITY.**—A piece of honeycomb, weighing about half a pound, and completely petrified, was left at this office some days since, for the purpose of being presented to the Illinois Historical Society.—It was found a few years ago in Iowa, by the Rev. John Gillham, formerly in this county, and is in a state of great perfection, the honey cells being mostly filled with petrified bee-bread and retaining their usual form. It is one of the greatest curiosities of the kind which has ever fallen under our notice.—*Alton Telegraph.*

THE New York packet ships are carrying out large quantities of wooden ware to London.

## PUBLISHER'S DEPARTMENT.

**WANTED**, as traveling agents for the Michigan Farmer, a few intelligent and active young men, well recommended, to whom a fair commission or wages will be given. Individuals who have had experience in the agency business would be preferred.

**Receipts on Subscription to the Michigan Farmer, from Nov. 15 to Nov. 28.**

James Nash, \$2 00. One dollar, each, from Jas. Videro, J. Raynor, A. W. Case, C. B. Benton, F. B. Ward, A. Ford, Lyman Hawley, W. N. Buck, Jno. M. Hunt, Madison Beecher, Anson H. Delamater, Morgan Case, Thomas Cotton, Norman Allen, J. C. Southworth, Alex. Latimer, and Seth Sharpe.—Seventy-five cents, each, from Miss L. Reynolds, and H. Fiske. Fifty cents, each, from C. Pomeroy, R. Pew, and A. B. Brown.

**Several** of our patrons have recently paid for the 2d volume of the Farmer—having previously paid for the present volume. We sincerely thank them.—Will not each of our subscribers at a distance, who have not yet paid for the 1st volume, remit us \$2 00 in payment for the 1st and 2d volumes? We hope that they will not longer delay payment for the 1st volume, at least.

## Remittances by Mail.

“A Post-master may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself.”—*Post Master General.*

**SUBSCRIBERS** to the MICHIGAN FARMER and all persons wishing to become such within the United States will observe by the above that by transmitting their orders through the Post-master of the place where they reside, who is legally authorized to act in the premises, the expense of postage may be saved.

## THE MARKETS.

JACKSON, Dec. 1, 1843.

WHEAT is firm at 50 cents. Flour, retail, \$3 25.—Corn, 37 1-2 cents; Barley, 37 1-2; Oats, 25; Potatoes, 25. Pork, \$2 50 and \$3 00 per hundred. Butter 12 1-2 and 15 cents per lb.

DETROIT, Nov. 29, 1843.

The news of a decline in flour in New York, has cooled the disposition of buyers here. There is an unwillingness to pay over \$3 00 per bbl. Many think the price will fall below that.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24, 1843.

Letters from New York, of Nov. 21, state a decline in the Flour market. Genesee, \$4 62 1-2, dull—Michigan, \$4 50 and 4 62, and a further decline is anticipated.

The amount of Flour in store, is stated at 300,000 barrels, instead of 200,000, as quoted by us a few days since. This makes the excess of this year over last, 140,000 barrels.

ASHES—Pote, brisk at \$4 62 1-2. Pearls, \$5 12 1-2. PORK—Mess \$11 35.

## SOUTHDOWN &amp; LEICESTER SHEEP.

The Subcriber has about 200 SOUTHDOWN and LEICESTER SHEEP, which he will sell for cash—or exchange for farming horses, or oats. Enquire at the National Hotel, Detroit. THOS. CHASE.

Detroit, Oct. 17, 1843.

## CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

THE Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour at the ware-house of Sackett & Everett, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD, & Co.

## WANTED!

In exchange for the Michigan Farmer—Wheat, Corn, Oats, Butter, Lard, Beef, Pork, Potatoes, WOOD and MONEY. Those who have promised us these commodities, are requested to bring them on immediately. We are nearly out of the two last mentioned articles.

Farmer Office, Dec. 1, 1843.